THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

WEDNESDAY, 16 APRIL, 1834.

Hugh Lindsay arrived this morning from
e 18th. ult. and has brought files of *Gal-*
s Messengers up to the 18th. of February.
he of these, with which we have been polite-
ored, we hasten to lay the most important
s before our readers. To Captain Wilson
indebted for an interesting summary of
p to the latest dates, which we also publish.
ve only time to add that it appears by private
from home which may be implicitly relied
at Sir Charles Metcalfe is appointed Gover-
Agra. Mr. Martin late of Indore, and
Morrison of the Madras service are appoint-
mbers of the Council of India, with Mr.
lay; and Mr. G. W. Anderson of the
ay Civil Service a member of the Legisla-
Council.
eral of the Company's China Ships it ap-
ate coming out to India as usual this year
a private account.

Hugh Lindsay, arrived at Suez on the 4th
nd left it on the 18th. having on board
Lake of the Madras Engineers, charged
despatch from the Court of Directors, who left
puth in the *Firefly*, Steamer, on the 4th
ary.
e constant continuance of the westerly winds
occasional heavy gales, from the beginning
ovember till Feb. had prevented any of the
bound ships leaving the channel, though repea-
ttempts had been made by several; among others
Upton Castle with Sir John Kean and Suite on
d, which vessel. with the *Majestic* sailed last
the Downs on the 14th Feb. The losses at
rds' by wreck exceed any thing known for the
25 years.
The war in Portugal had not by the last ac-
nts, terminated, but Miguel's cause was ad-
ted to be hopeless even by some of his sup-
ers. There appears little probability of the
e of Europe being disturbed, but the speeches
he King of the French, and of England on
opening of the Session of the Chambers
Parliament, will through more light on the
eral posture of affairs.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—February 4.

His Majesty opened Parliament in person.
n reassembling the House of Lords after the read-
of the King's speech, the Duke of Suther-
oved a loyal address to the King in re-
ded by Lord Howard of Effingham.
Wellington opposed the motion; but
ly by Earl Grey to the Duke's
the motion of the Duke
ried without a division,
be carried up to His

[illegible] against [illegible]
gatived with-

member of the

nief Commissioner

Rowley, Bart. K. C.
s final instructions at
isted his flag in the *En-*
on the 2nd February for
to relieve Sir Pulteney

as to sail on the 12th February,
ndies taking out the Marquis of
eed Lord Mulgrave who returns.
4th February Lord Althorpe made a
statement in the Commons, after
he noble Lord sat down amid much cheer-
long discussion followed, in which Mr. Ro-
on and Sir R. Peel expressed themselves on
e whole satisfied with the *exposè*; which was
however strongly condemned by Mr. Cobbett, Mr.
O'Connell, and Mr. Hume. Among other arrange-
ments the noble Lord proposed the abolition of
the House tax, retaining for the present, the
window tax. The Courier of the 15th February has
the following on the subject:—"We do not concea
our wish that government had been able to makel
larger reductions of tazation. But, presuming that
the former was not possible, we must say that Lord
Althorpe's proposition is judicious. He at once
relieves all the middle classes. He is careful,
too, not to carry it into execution till he is con-
vinced that he can obtain the assent of the House
of Commons; and therefore, he is not to bring in the
bill till that House has convinced him that it does
not mean to vote for the abolition of other taxes.
The ground upon which his Lordship places his
motion to repeal this tax is, that it is "most ex-
ceedingly unpopular." He properly defers, there-
fore, to the expressed wishes of the people."—

OBITUARY.

Sir Kenneth Douglas in November, Lord Vis-
count Exmouth in December, Viscount Kingsland
in December, Mr. Majorbanks M. P. for Berwick-
shire in December, Lord Grenville in January,
Lady Lyndhurst in January, Mr. Jas. Brougham
and Mr. Martin M. P.

KINGS SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

"In calling you again together for the discharge of your high duties, I rely with entire confidence on your zeal and diligence, on your sincere devotion to the public interests, and on your firmness in supporting on its ancient foundations, and in the just distribution of its powers, the established constitution of the state.

"These qualities eminently distinguished your labours during the last Session; in which more numerous and more important questions were brought under the consideration of Parliament, than during any former period of similar duration.

"Of the measures which have in consequence received the sanction of the legislature, one of the most difficult and important was the bill for the abolition of slavery. The manner in which that beneficient measure has been received throughout the British Colonies, and the progress already made in carrying it into execution by the legislature of the Island of Jamaica, afford just grounds for anticipating the happiest results.

"Many other important subjects will still call for your most attentive consideration.

"The reports which I will order to be laid before you from the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the municipal Corporations, into the administration and effect of the Poor Laws, and into Ecclesiastical Revenues and Patronage in England and Wales, cannot fail to afford you much useful information, by which you will be enabled to judge of the nature and extent of any existing defects and abuses, and in what manner the necessary corrections may in due season, be safely and beneficially applied.

"It has been the constant aim of my policy to secure to my people the uninterrupted engagement of the blessings of Peace. In this I have been much assisted by the good understanding which has been so happily established between my Government and that of France; and the assurances which I receive of the friendly disposition of the other Powers of the Continent, give me confidence in the continued success of my endeavours.

"I have however, to regret that a final settlement between Holland and Belgium has not yet been effected, and that the civil war in Portugal still continues.

"You may be assured that I shall be careful and anxious to avail myself of any opportunity, which may afford me the means of assisting the establishment of a state of security and peace in countries, the interests of which are so connected with those of my dominions.

"Upon the death of the late King of Spain I did not hesitate to recognize the succession of his [illegible] and I shall watch with the [illegible]ude the progress of events, which [illegible] Government, the peaceable settlement, [illegible]s of the first importance to this coun- [illegible]ell as to the general tranquillity of Eu-

[illegible]he peace of Turkey since the settlement that [illegible] made with Mehemet Alli, has not been inter- [illegible]pted; and will not I trust, be threatened with [illegible]ew danger.

"It will be my constant object to prevent any change in the relations of that Empire with other Powers, which might effect its future stability and independence.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before. They have been framed with a view to the strictest economy, and to such reductions as may not be injurious to the Public service.

"I am confident I may rely on your enlightened patriotism and on the cheerful acquiescence of my people for supplying the means which may be required to uphold the honour of my crown and the interest of my dominions.

"The accounts which will be laid before you of the state of the Revenue, as compared with the expenditure, will be found most satisfactory.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

"I have to lament the continuance of distress amongst the proprietors and occupiers of land; though in other respects the state of the country, both as regards its internal tranquility, and its commerce and manufactures, affords the most encouraging prospect of progressive improvement.

"The Acts passed in the last Session for carrying into effect various salutary and remedial measures in Ireland, are now in operation, and further improvements may be expected to result from the Commissions which have been issued for the important objects of inquiry.

"I recommend to you the early consideration of such a final adjustment of the tithes in that part of the united Kingdom, as may extinguish all just causes of complaint, without injury to the rights and property of any class of my subjects; or to any institution in Church or State.

"The public tranquillity has been generally presumed, and the state of all the provinces of Ireland presents upon the whole, a much more favorable appearance than at my period during the last year.

"But I have seen with feelings of deep regret and just indignation, the continuance of attempts to excite the people of that country to demand a repeal of the legislative Union.

"This bond of our national strength and safety, I have already declared my fixed and unalterable resolution, under the blessing of divine providence, to maintain inviolate by all the means in my power.

"In support of this determination, I cannot doubt the zealous and effectual co-operation of my Parliament and people.

"To the practises which have been used to produce disaffection to the state, and mutual distrust and animosity between the people of the two countries, is chiefly to be attributed the spirit of insuberdination which, though for the present in a great degree controlled by the power of the law, has been but too perceptible in many instances.

"To none more than to the deluded instruments of the agitation this perniciously excited, is the continuance of such a spirit productive of the most ruinous consequences; and the united and vigorous exertions of the loyal and well affected, in aid of the government, are imperiously required to put an end to a system of excitement and violence, which, while it continues, is destructive of the peace of society, and, if successful, must inevitably prove fatal to the power and safety of the United Kingdom."

"His Majesty having concluded, bowed and retired; and proceeded on his return to the Palace in the same order he had arrived. The members of both Houses separated at four o'clock.—(Courier.)

Mahommed Alli has a force in preparation at Judda, with which he intends to establish his power on Yemen, and take possession of the Ports of Mocha, Hodeida, Loheia, &c.

The H. C. Cruizer *Nautilus* was wrecked on a shoal on the Abyssinean Coast, a little below the latitude of Judda, on the 13th December; all hands saved in the boats. The packets by the *Nautilus* were forwarded on as soon as circumstances would permit, but it was the opinion of the "Council General" that they could not possibly reach England before the end of March.

Mr. Waghorn's boat had grounded on a shoal to the southward of Judda, but was got off by assistance sent from the H. C. vessels of war at Judda. When the *Hugh Lindsay* left Cossier, on her way to Suez, on the 2nd March, Mr. Waghorn had not reached that place, and up to the 18th of March, he had not arrived at Suez, nor had accounts been received of him at Cairo up to the 17th March. Any letters therefore, taken by him, could not reach England at the earliest, before the latter end of May.

Captain Ross arrived at Socotra about the 13th March, just as Lieut. Haines, the officer directed by the Bombay Government to perform that duty, had completed the survey of the island, which survey with a full report by Lieut. Haines, has been forwarded by the *Hugh Lindsay*. Captain Ross is now on his way to Bombay.

P. S. The High Lindsay, spoke the Henry Meriton in about Latitude 15° 45' and Long. 56° 26' when Captain Ross stated that he had left on Agent at Socotra and landed the wall from the Henry Meriton, but that up to the 4th Instant no vessel had arrived with wall from Calcutta.

LONDON.—December 15.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth this week, to rig the *Ganges* 84, *Bellerophon* 80, *and President* 52, immediately, and we understand that similar orders have been received at Chatham, to rig the *Camperdown* 106, and *Hastings* 74, and at Sheerness, the *Powerful* 84. The *Sultan* 76, and, the *Java* 52, are also held in readiness for immediate service. The admirals at these places are to assist the riggers with all the men they can spare from the ships in commission. These preparations, with the two sail of the line and large frigate ordered to be rigged at this port, have created some sensation. It can scarcely be doubted that a naval demonstration is contemplated in the spring, in the event of Russia attempting to seize upon Turkey, which design she is strongly suspected to entertain.—(Devonport Telegraph.)

The *Cornwallis*, 74, *Minden*, 74 and *Portland*, 52, are preparing for commissioning with all dispatch; but it will be some time before they can be got ready for sea, the hands in the yard and afloat being in full employ. Should any urgent dispatch be required more men must be entered in the yard. The *Endymion* 50, Capt Sir Samuel Roberts, C. B. went out of dock on Wednesday, and is now preparing for the reception of Vice-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, K. C. B., appointed to succeed Sir Pulteney Malcolm in the Mediterranean command. Capt. W. Lloyd is spoken of as likely to be appointed Flag Captain to Admiral Rowley.—(Plymouth Herald.)

Dec. 28.

Lord Napier, his Majesty's Commissioner at Canton, is expected to take his passage in the *Andromache*, now fitting out at Plymouth. His Lordship is not a Member of the House of Lords. For several Sessions he sat as a Scottish Representative Peer, but at the last election he was defeated by the opposition Peers of the North. His Lordship, during his service afloat, was better known as the Hon. Captain Napier. He is the ninth Baron, and married the only daughter of the Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnstone.—(Herald.)

December 30.

Lord Napier took leave of the Directors at the East India House on Saturday, preparatory to his leaving England for Canton.—(Albion.)

January 2.

Some further appropriation of the large balances in the hands of the East India Company was made yesterday morning. The repayment in full of the 4 per cent. stock of the Carnatic Loan is announced, which amounts altogether to £1,604,544. There will only remain then unliquidated the 3 per cent. stock of that transaction, amounting to £1,081,603, but that, it is supposed, will be redeemed also within a very short period. The balances out of which these extensive payments are made appear to arise chiefly from the converting into money of the assets of the Company, and to the discontinuance of their commercial operations, which retains at home the capital heretofore employed in the trade to China and the Indian Presidencies.—(Times.)

January 6.

The usual Revenue accounts up to the 5th January were published to-day. They exhibit a deficit as compared with last year, of £442,494. The deficiency as compared with the corresponding quarter is £91,647. The Excise revenue has increased £183,741, and the Post-office £63,000; the deficiency being principally in the customs. In this respect, however, it is not nearly so great as we expected it would have been. In 1832, the customs duties on many articles were materially reduced, a considerable immediate sacrifice of revenue having been made to promote the commerce of the country. But exclusive of this circumstance, the variations in the duties on corn and brandy, are more than sufficient to account for the diminution that has taken place. In 1832, the foreign corn entered for consumption produced a revenue of £300,676, while during the past year, the revenue from this source has been quite inconsiderable. In 1831, the duties on French brandy amounted to £1,388,167; owing, however, to the alarm of cholera, and the prevalent notion that brandy potations were one of the best antidotes to its attacks, the consumption was so much increased that brandy produced, in 1832, no less than £1,801,400! But the cholera having disappeared, so has its effect on the demand for brandy; which has fallen back to its old level. It will, therefore, be seen, allowing for the influence of the peculiar circumstances now mentioned, that instead of a deficiency there has really been a considerable increase of the ordinary customs revenue. There is, indeed, nothing in the state of the revenue to excite the least uneasiness. It is in our power, by a judicious arrangement of the corn laws, to add to it a permanent source of a least £1,000,000, or £1,200,000 a year; and an adjustment of the duties on timber and brandy, on reasonable and fair principles, would certainly produce an additional revenue of £1,500,000 a-year.—(Courier.)

January 6,

The defalcation in the revenue of customs on the quarter just expired, as compared with its produce in the corresponding quarter of last year, owing, we a have no doubt, in great measure to the difference in the duties for corn. The rise in the excise presents a gratifying feature in these returns, as this tax is levied on articles chiefly consumed by the middle and labouring classes.—(Times.

Looking to Spain and Portugal, affair are at what some writers would call a "*stand still.*" As to the main points, nothing has occurred to shake our conviction that in a few months Don Miguel will be quietly established on his throne in Portugal, and Don Carlos on his, in Spain. Lord Palmerstonhas,—thank God!—got a rap over his knuckles, which will check his liberalism—and, we firmly believe, put an end to the system which we have so constantly, and we trust, consistently, opposed.—(John Bull.)

January, 10.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when T. Babington Macauley, Esq. M. P., was sworn fourth ordinary Member of the Council of India. Mr. Macauley afterwards dined with the Directors at the City of London Tavern.—(Chronicle.)

The East India Company yesterday made their public declaration of the quantity of tea they intend to offer at the March sale, and which will be the last they will make, as their trading charter will expire in the following month. The present declaration is the largest the Company ever made, amounting to not less than 9,000,000lbs., exceeding by 700,000lbs. the sale of June last.—(Sun.)

A speed of 40 miles an hour, with a light load, has been lately obtained upon the Manchester railway; and Mr. G. Stevenson, the engineer, has stated his opinion that an engine might be constructed to run 100 miles an hour, although he acknowledges that "at that rapidity of motion the resistance of the atmosphere would be very considerable." Engines are now made with eight times the power of the *Rocket*, formerly the most powerful, yet with little more weight resting on each rail, the load being equally divided upon six wheels, and the machinery placed in a more advantageous situation than formerly. The tubes of the boiler are made smaller and more numerous, and of brass

instead of copper. The last engine put on the railway ran 23,000 miles with the most trivial repairs, taking every day four or five journeys of 30 miles each.—(Liverpool Albion.)

JANUARY 11.

The debate on the Address in the French Chamber has assumed a character of great interest. It presents to us at once not words but things. M. Pasquier (and we mean no disparagement to M. de Broglie), the highest authority among French statesmen, after M. de Talleyrand, on all questions of foreign policy, delivered a speech in the course of Tuesday, wherein he explained, with little or no reserve, the views of the commission of which he was spokesman, respecting the state of Poland, Turkey, Germany, and Italy; the barbarous and ignominious tyranny which, in open defiance of the treaties of 1815, had been inflicted on the first mentioned country, and the baneful projects of spoliation and oppression with which all the others are threatened. It is needless to say, that the aggressors aimed at throughout the whole of M. Bignon's speech are Russia, Austria, and, in what regards the freedom of the minor States of Germany, the Prussian Government, as a party to the Austrian schemes. Poland, nevertheless, and Turkey, constitute the principal topics, upon each of which enough is said by M. Bignon, and explicitly adhered to by the Foreign Minister, M. de Broglie, to prove that France will no longer be trifled with by the Holy Alliance, and that in what she feels and speaks England frankly concurs with her. In adverting to Poland, M. Bignon lays down broadly that principle, without the recognition and enforcement of which it would be foolish to make treaties, because it would be impossible to rely upon them—namely, that when one State has been a party with others to any compact, none of the others can pretend to the right of destroying or altering that compact without her consent. This proposition M. Bignon applied to the conduct manifested by the Czar of Russia towards the Polish nation, and to the injury as well as indignity of which it gave France a just cause to complain. He further confirmed his own view of this proceeding by a reference to the manly speech of Lord Palmerston, last session, in which the English Foreign Secretary, in reply to Mr. Fergusson, declared that "the King's Ministers had done more than the motion called for, since not only had they refused to sanction the domination established in Poland by the Russian Government, but they had even frequently protested against the injustice of the measures which Russia had no right to take." According to M. Bignon, the present state of Poland is nothing more than "a material fact," unsanctioned by law, and unrecognised by France or England. Can any thing, then, let us ask, be more unsettled—any condition of things more precarious, than one which those two great Powers have not only refused to recognise, but to which they have recorded the strongest hostility, short of a direct appeal to arms? M. Bignon's settlements with regard to the species of rule now exercised over Poland by the Czar of Muscovy are generous and reassuring to every friend of law and international Justice. He pronounces the actual sway of Russia to be a rank usurpation, and affirms that until the day on which Poland shall break her chains, and on which "other nations shall emancipate them,"—not until that day, shall "right resume its empire." This is as it should be,—this is speaking out; the open adhesion of M. de Broglie to this language is a pledge, in the face of God and man, that Poland shall not always be trampled on and degraded. In passing to the subject of Turkey, on which M. Bignon did not affect to conceal the distrust entertained of Russian ambition and dishonesty, he stated the remarkable fact of the Emperor Alexander having so long ago as the year 1808 urged Napoleon to agree to a transfer of Turkey to Russia, specifying Constantinople and the Dardanelles. Here is the grand no-secret of Tartar policy let out in a manner the least questionable;—here is the proof, so honorable to that "magnanimous" coxcomb and hypocrite Alexander, that he would have overturned what was left of the balance of Europe, and that its preservation was due—to whom, think, you?—to Napoleon Bonaparte, who felt the proposal of that solemn conservative Alexander, to be so moustrous, so ruinous, so awfully preposterous and disgusting, that though bribed by the offer of all Spain, all Italy, the political dominion of Germany, and the full possession of Bosnia, Albania, the Greek Islands, and the Morea, had actually too much conscience and honour to listen to the lawless Autocrat. France and England needed not perhaps this evidence to the profligate rapacity of Russia; but there stands the record, and see what light such a transaction throws on the fraudulent encroachments now in full activity before us. Russia has, by a treaty signed under duress, constituted herself Protectress of the Turkish Empire. What is protection? It means supreme sovereignty, and nothing else. Protectors, from Cromwell downwards, have been Kings. Napoleon, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, treated its nominal Chiefs and Princes as his vassels. The Protectorate of the Indian Islands was from the first confessedly and honestly their dominion. The Protectorate of Turkey is the sovereign sway of Turkey. Let England and France, then, as M. Bignon counsels them, look danger in the face, and meet it as it approaches, not absurdly wait for it, and talk about it until it arrives. M. Bignon intimates with sufficient clearness that France will not permit the brave and virtuous people of the secondary States of Germany to be robbed of that which the general peace of 1815 bestowed upon them; nor, we trust, will England. Upon the whole, this exposition of M. Bignon and adhesion of the Minister contains striking disclosures of the existing relations of Europe. They domonstrate that France is prepared for all contingencies, and, with England by her side, we suppose that the cause of liberty and justice has not much to fear from the two military despots of Germanny, or from the all—grasping Autocrat of all the Russias.—(Times.)

It has been rumoured, most irreverently, in our judgment, that the readiness of Ministers to reform the Church has not been met by a similar alacrity in that high quarter which all Englishmen are disposed to look up at with respect, and to which all friends of Constitutional and Civil Reform must ever feel bound by ties of affectionate gratitude. We do not credit the above report; it is a device of the Conservatives of all evils in Church and State, and one among the daily proofs of their growth in desperation as they decline in confidence and power. The King of England loves the Church, and therefore will correct its faults; as he has purified the State, because he loved it; and he will be rewarded with the respect of this generation and of posterity for his aid in conferring these transcendant benefits on his country.—(Times.)

We find in the *Times* of this morning a sort of threat held out to his Majesty, if he will not consent to the proposed Bill of Church Spoliation, and it pretends to believe that the King will comply with "the wishes of the people" in this matter as he did in the case of the Reform Bill. As for the wishes of the people, we think, after the exposure of the weakness of the anti-Church party, we should not have been troubled with a repetition of such nonsense. The people are with the Church and we are happy to add, that—*The King has positively refused to sanction his Ministers in their attack on the Church.*—(Standard.)

Divested of party colouring, the circumstances connected with the abandonment of the intention of sending Sir S. Canning to St. Petersburgh are these:—The appointment took place a year ago. On the intention being first announced to Prince Lieven, he communicated it to his Court; and received for answer, that as the dislike of the Emperor of Russia to Sir Stratford was well known, it would appear like an insult to send that gentleman. Prince Lieven, in announcing this to Lord Palmerston, enlarged on the importance of sending a person who would obtain the favourable ear of the Emperor. Lord Palmerston, contrary to the advice of more than one of his Colleagues, concurred in this suggestion; and the consequence was a hint to Sir Stratford Canning, on which he declined the appointment. This affair has given rise to a rumour that Lord Palmerston and his Colleagues are on such terms as to render his resignation necessary.—(Spectator.)

We are glad to learn that upon striking the balance of the Revenue for the last year, the surplus amounts to a million and a half.—(Globe.)

"Lord Melbourne is said to be so mesh dissatisfied with a recent appointment in his office, that he has signified his wish to retire; and we have heard a rumour that there is some probability of his going to St. Petersburgh, instead of Sir Stratford Canning, against whom, it appears, the Autocrat has personal objections.—(Herald.)

JANUARY 14.

Viscount and Viscountess Howick have arrived at their residence in Whitehall-place. His Lordship, it is understood, comes to town to enter on the duties of his new apointment as Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.—(Herald.)

JANUARY 15.

The new rules already, and about to be, promulgated by the Law Courts, will, it is said, go nigh to annihilate the whole race of special pleaders.—(Post.)

JANUARY 20.

The outfit voted to Mr. Babington Macaulay, Member of the Council of India, by the Court of Directors, has been fixed at £12,000—four times the amount received by a Diplomatic Minister of the first class.—(Herald.)

JANUARY 26.

"Lord Howard of Effingham is to be the seconder of the Address in the House of Peers, to be moved by the Duke of Sutherland. Mr. Lefevre, one of the Members for Hampshire, is to move the Address in the House of Commons. We have heard that Mr. Morrison, who represents Ipswich, is to be the seconder. There will be no new appointment at the India Board in room of Mr. Macaulay, on his leaving for India. Mr. Gordon and Mr. Stewart Mackenzie will then be the two Secretaries. The new Lord of the Treasury is not yet named.—(Courier.)

JANUARY 28.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde's name has, within these few days, been added to the many already mentioned as likely to succeed Baron Bayley.—(Herald.)

JANUARY 31.

An occurrence took place yesterday in the Court of exchequer, which was of a nature to make itself felt and remembered beyond the precincts of the Court which was the scene of it—we mean the retirement of Baron Bayley from the bench. This learned Judge was throughout a long judicial life distinguished by many qualifications which eminently fitted him for his important office; he was an acute and discriminating lawyer, diligent and impartial in his endeavours to arrive at truth, respectful towards the high functions of juries, and firm in his protection of individual weakness against wrongdoers of every denomination. The bar of England has seldom furnished the bench with a more laborious or conscientious magistrate than Baron Bayley, or one who combined more successfully those attributes which entitle their holder to the attachment of a vigilant, shrewd, and jealous profession, with those which are calculated to restrain, should it be necessary, the pretensions of the forensic body from interfering with the rights of the community, by an attempt to violate those usages and regulations which prescribe the mode, while they recognise the end, of all professional services. The public has lost in Baron Bayley an honest, firm, and liberal-minded minister of justice, except where the press was concerned, and where the prejudices of a bad school prevailed. Sir W. Horne, Mr. Pepys, and Mr. Sergeant Wilde, are spoken of as the successors of the Baron.—(Times.)

FEBRUARY 1.

Yesterday, in the Court of King's Bench, the Attorney-General moved for a *mandamus* directed to the Directors of the East India Company, commanding them to forward to India certain dispatches from the Board of Controul, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament regulating the powers of the Board of Controul and the East India Company, in relation to the civil and military government and the revenue of the Indian territories. By that Act the Board of Controul was authorised to forward dispatches to the East India Company, who were bound, if required, upon proper notice, to transmit them to the different Presidencies of India. In the present case the Board of Controul had occasion to forward dispatches relative to a loan which had been made in India, which had become the subject matter of a treaty, and in which some British subjects were concerned. The transactions relative to that loan had not been brought to a conclusion, and there had been a correspondence between the Board of Controul and the East India Company, which had ended in the refusal of the latter to forward the dispatches after proper notice had been given.—The Lord Chief Justice asked if the question did not turn upon the nature of the dispatches?—The Attorney-General said that it did, and he read a section of the Act of Parliament to show that the dispatches in question came within its provisions.—The Court granted the rule.—(Herald.)

FEBRUARY 10.

The military news from Portugal may be deemed strongly indicative of an approaching termination of this unhappy contest. At present the fortunes of Don Miguel wear an appearance of desperation, even making every allowance for the probable high colouring, etc., of which our conservative contemporaries take such due care to inform us. Since writing the above, we have been informed that letters have been received from known well-wishers of Don Miguel, who write altogether without hope. Could not this obstinate personage be *now* induced to spare further bloodshed and retire? (GLOBE.)

PARIS.—JANUARY 9.

The *Gazette* has the following from Constantinople, dated the 11th ult.:—"After a full sitting of the Divan, the Dragoman of the Porte was charged to report verbally, to the Ambassadors of France and England, the surprise of the Porte at the reinforcement of the French and English fleets in the Mediterranean, and to ask for an explanation or fso extraordinary a measure. The reply was not satisfactory. The French Ambassadore declared, that the uncertain position in which the East was placed, together with recent extraordinary circumstauces, had made it incumbent on the French Government to resort to such measures, that any future event might not find them unprepared. The British Ambassador was much more, laconic; he [illegible] Dragoman that his Cabinet had thought proper to reinforce the squadron in the Mediterranean in consequence of the Porte having formed [illegible] with Russia. This announcement has thrown the Divan into mnch embarrassment, and rendered it necessary to confer with the representatives of the other Powers, in order to be better informed of the intentions of England and France. Orders have been dispatched to put the keys the Dardanelles into a proper state of defence, and to allow no vessel to enter the channel without a special permission. No other answer was to be expected, and the Porte in not at all in a situation either to threaten, or to resort to any other demonstration. Time must unfold the intentions of the two maritime Powers. The Egyptians are also increasing their troops; the forces of Mehemed Ali are more numerous than many an European army. The regular troops under Ibrahim alone are estimated at 70,000 men and these continue to be augmented. Foreign counsel is listened to at Alexendria, which does not come direct from any Cabinet, but from the spirit of party. The object of this counsel is to weary out the Porte, by forcing it be incessantly calling for military force, thereby to exhaust its finances, and thus create a reaction in the heart of the Ottoman empire, which must turn to the profit of Mehemid Ali. This is the system Mehemid appears now to be following. He has ordered 14,000 regular troops to march upon Yemen, as it is said, to enforce the rescue of a favourite, who had fled thither with a considerable sum of money from the public treasury; but every one supposes it is to conquer that rich province, as the amount of the stolen sum can hardly be large enough to repay so distant an expedition. The beautiful fields of Southern Arabia, surrounded by the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean, and with a clear sky, are too alluring an object not to lead the Viceroy to win over to himself the numerous Scheiks and Emirs of that province who now acknowledge the supremacy of the Sultan. The Sultan, can only express his displeasure; it is said he is about to do so displomatically, and that M. Duhamel, Russian Consul at Alexandria, will have this commission. M. de Cutenieff has had a farewell audience at the Seralio, and M. Ruckman is now appointed to conduct the affairs of Russia in his absence."

PARIS,—JANUARY 14.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 10th inst. has the following from Vienna, dated the 4th:—"The recall of the French and English squadrons has had a favourable effect upon our funds; the motive for this recall was a clear explanation given by Russia relative to her intentions with regard to Turkey, which are as firmly direct towards maintaining the Ottoman empire as that of our own Government. The internal affairs of Turkey, however, naturally lead to the belief that the Ottoman empire cannot be of long duration. Much is [illegible] said of a violent conspiracy in the capital; incendiaries are said to be again at work, and discontent, misery, and sedition are abroad. The Government is neither loved nor feared—it is despised, and we see Bosnia, Albania, Moldavia, and Wallachia, endeavouring, with hasty steps, to reach the same point Greece and Servia have already attained. We see a Pacha, eager for conquest, can make himself master of half the Turkish dominions, [illegible] need only wait a favourable moment to extend his triumph, or at least to throw off the supremacy which he affects still to attribute to the Porte."—The *Gazette* has also the following from the frontiers of Servia, dated the 5th ult:—"The 2[illegible] of November will ever be a memorable day in the annals of Servia. A courier from Constantinople brought the *Hatti-Schériff*, signed by the hand of Mahmoud, and bearing the seal of the empire, by which all the national prerogatives obtained by the Servians, from 1820 to November, 18[illegible] (the date of the *Hatti-Schériff*), published at Belgrade, are fully and irrevocably confirmed. The act contains also 18 promised articles, the execution of which could not take place before; the most remarkable of these are—1. The demarkation of the line of frontier, which incorporates in that province all the districts which the Servians took possession of last summer, and which doubles their territory. 2d. The giving to the Servian Administration the levy of all [illegible] and duties hitherto collected by the Turks, in consideration of an annual tribute of 52,000 imperial ducats. 3d. That all Turks are to quit the towns and strongholds of Servia within the space of five years, with the exception of Belgrade, which they are allowed to occupy, in conjunction with the Servians. 4. All the fortresses which the Turks have lately built are to be demolished. As soon as the news was spread abroad, the inhabitants repaired in throngs to the churches, to return thanks for their deliverance from slavery, and to celebrate their independence as a nation. Songs of joy, military music, and the firing of the artillery, were heard on all sides. Servia has thus acquired an increase of 200 square leagues in territory, and 220,000 souls in population, the total of which may now be said to be a million souls. With a suitable organization, this country, favoured as it is by nature, may soon enjoy great prosperity. Prince Milosch has caused several drafts of laws to be prepared, which are to be submitted to the next National Assembly. A book, under the title of the *Servian Pantheon*, is to be published, relating all the memorable deeds which the Servians have achieved since their emancipation."

SPAIN.

Extract of a private letter of the 11th inst, from Madrid:—"The following are the details of the event which has caused great agitation in the capital: Last night a considerable [illegible] persons were arrested in the environs, and it is reported that an attempt to murder the infant Queen [illegible] positively assured that [illegible] believed the intention [illegible] strong hope attributed to [illegible] has sent a Cabinet [illegible] to the effect that [illegible] with regard to the [illegible] of her relations with [illegible] consideration. It is positive [illegible] Castagnon has transmitted [illegible] *Exposition* written in the [illegible] Catalonia. If this example [illegible] the provinces, the Queen [illegible] immediately to assemble the Cortes [illegible] Constitution.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years ended January 5, 1833 and 1834, showing the Increase or Decrease under each head thereof.

	Year ended 5th Jan. 1833	Year ended 5th Jan. 1834	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£		
Customs	15,559,882	14,946,988		
Excise	14,657,221	14,840,962		612,994
Stamps	6,515,344	6,498,886	183,741	
Taxes	4,943,885	4,892,058		16,658
Post-office	1,323,000	1,386,000		51,827
Miscellaneous	99,853	167,133	68,300	
				2,790
Total Ordinary Revenue	43,059,185	42,621,827		
Imprest and other Moneys, including Repayments of Advances for Public Works	320,151	315,018		5,136
Total Income	43,379,839	42,936,845	246,741	689,235
Amount applied to Consolidated Fund	27,231,875	27,833,959	Deduct Inc.	246,741
To pay off Exchequer Bills charged on Sugar Duty	2,619,199	8,410,029		
A part of the Ways and Means of Year	13,528,265	11,682,864		
Total	43,379,839	42,956,845	Decrease on the Year.	442

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SUPPLEMENT.

WEDNESDAY, 16 APRIL, 1834.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

Dec. 17.—Arrived—At Deal: Lord W. Bentinck, Hutchinson, from Madras—Off Dover: Hero, Thompson, from Bombay—At Liverpool: Allerton, Gill, from Bengal; Mary Bibby, Whinham, from Bombay.

Ditto.—Sailed—From Gravesend: Prince George, Adams, for Bombay—From Portsmouth: Sesostris, Yates, for Madras—From Liverpool: Gipsey, Highat, and Hellas, Scanlan, for Bombay—From the Clyde: John M'Donald, for Bengal.

Do. 20.—Arrived—At Portsmouth, Juliana, Tarbutt, from Bengal.

Do. sailed—From Deal, Prince George, Shaw, for Bombay.

Do. 23.—Arrived—Off Folkestone, Diamond, Hausmer, from Bombay—At Liverpool, Welcome,——, and Tyrer, Ellis, from Calcutta.

Do. 30th. Arrived at Liverpool; Robert Blyth, from Calcutta.

Do. 31.—Arrived—At Cowes, Calcutta, Bernan, from Bengal—At Liverpool, Ripley, Lloyd, from Bengal.

Ditto. Sailed—From Liverpool, Oriental, Fidler; Diana, Hawkins; Mary, Morton; and King William, Stewart; for Bombay—Crown, Cowman, for Bengal—From the Clyde, Mountstewart Elphinstone, Crawford, and William Turner, Leach, for Bombay.

Jan. 3.—Arrived at Deal, Charles Kerr, Brodie, from Bombay: New Grove, Brown, from London.

Do. 7.—Sailed from Portsmouth, Lord of the Isles, —— for Bengal.

Do. 13th. Arrived at Deal, Surrey, Kemp, from Bombay.

Do. 14th. Arrived—OFF MARGATE, Lady Feversham Ellerby, from Bombay.

Ditto Sailed from Gravesend, Robarts, Wake, for Madras. from Liverpool, Jno. Stamp, Young, and Mona, Gill, for Bombay. From the Clyde, Bengal, Ritchie, for Bengal.

Do. 15th. Sailed from Gravesend, Duke of Roxburgh, Petrie, for Bombay.

Do. 17.—Sailed From Deal, Duke of Roxburgh, Petrie, for Bombay.

Do. 24th. Arrived at Deal, Arab, Sparks, from Bengal.

Do. 27th. Arrived at Deal, Kent, Coubro, from Bombay; at Liverpool, John Taylor, Crawford, from Bombay; off Margate, Arab, West, from Calcutta.

Do. 28th. Sailed from Gravesend, Ceylon, Batty, for Ceylon.

Do. 31st. Arrived at Deal, Gentoo, Black, from Bengal.

Do. do. Sailed from Portsmouth, Claudine, Walker, for Madras, and Bengal.

Feb. 3d Sailed from Cowes, Louisa, Towle for Madras—From Gravesend, Barossa, Reeves, for Calcutta.

Do. 4th. Arrived In the Clyde, Spencer, Hardie, from Bombay.

Do. do. Sailed From Gravescud, Cleveland, Masley, from Bombay—From Portsmouth, Horatio, Arnold, for Madras.

Do. 6.—Arrived in the Clyde, Welcome, Casties, from Bengal—Off Liverpool, Blakely, Jackson, from Calcutta.

Do.—Sailed from Deal, Orontes, Canney, for Calcutta—From Gravesend, Ernaad, Gillett, for Madras.

Do. 8.—Arrived at Liverpool, Mary Ann Webb, from Bengal—Off Portland, Hercules, Vaughan, from Calcutta.

Do. 10.—Sailed from Plymouth, Prince George, Shaw, for Bombay.

Do. 11 Sailed—from Gravesend, Colisseum Stoddart, from China.—From Portsmouth, Triumph, Green, for Bombay; Belle Alliance, Ascoll, for Madras—From Cowes, Syden, Bure, and Clifford Wayne, Stanwood, for China; City of Edinburgh, Fraser, from Madras.

Do. 13.—Arrived at Liverpool, Calcutta, Grundy, from Bombay.

Do. 14.—Arrived at Deal: Elphinstone, Short, from Madras.

Do. Sailed—Syeed Khan, Griffith, for Bengal—Form Ceal: Recovery, Wellbank, for Bengal—From Portsmouth: Upton Castle, Duggan, for Bombay—From Liverpool: Majestic, Lawson, for Bombay.

THE MARRETS.—(WEEKLY BULLETIN,)

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

COTTON—Private transactions pretty good, fully supporting former prices. Private sales 1000 Surats 5½d to 7d, 900 Bowed 8¾d to 8d. Public sales 2672 bales Surats, sold briskly at advance of ¼d per lb.; ordinary to good fair 5⅜d to 6¼d; Madras good fair to good 6¾d to 7⅞ per lb.

SUGARS—Markets very animated; sales to a considerable extent to grocers and refiners, at further advance of 1s per cwt. Brown sold 50s to 52s, good to bright grocery 54s to 58s, fine 60s to 62s per cwt.; good grey for refining 53s to 54s, and in some instances 55s to 57s per cwt. Sales 4000 casks.—MAURITIUS: At public sale much competition; quantity offered 4990 bags, sold 50s for brown, 53s 6d to 59s for low to fine grey and yellow, being advance of 1s per cwt. 2636 bags by public sale went off briskly at advance of 6d per cwt. low brown and washed 50s, brown 51s to 53s 6d, yellow 51s to 57s, fine 69s 6d.—Fast India: Bengal inquired for; 40 bags by auction brought 25s 6d for low, 29s 6d for good white. Considerable transactions in several sorts of Foreign, particularly Siam, Java, and Manilla; holders in general very firm, and refuse present offers. 2000 bags sold 23s for low Siam to 24s 6d for good Java and Manilla. Yellow Havannah in request; 1734 boxes put up, sold readily 24s 6d for low brown to 27s per cwt. for good yellow. White Havannah scarcely inquired for; Brazil in request; considerable sales of middling to good white Bahias made 25s to 28s per cwt. In Pernams and Rios few sales.—Refined: Market very scantily supplied, prices advanced 1s per cwt. Double erushed sold 32s, and higher prices now demanded; large and small lumps inquired for at advanced quotations.

COFFEE.—Importers of B. P. Struggle with dealers for high prices, they have not offered a single cask for public sale, and scarcely any business by private. E. I. met attention, upwards of 1000 bags sold at full prices, say 57s. to 57s. 6d. per cwt. for Ceylon. 56s. to 56s, 6d. per cwt. for Batavia. Also small parcels Sumatra 48s, to 50s. 6d. independent of which Public Sales consisted of 363 bags Samarang (greenish) 58s. and 400 bales Mocha, ordinary ungarbled 58s. to 60s. per cwt. Foreign supports former prices, but sales inconsiderable. 1500 bags Brazil on board direct for Antwerp sold 58s. per cwt. By public sale 33 casks 5 barrels Berbice, 50 bags Demerara; former sold at full prices, and latter at decline of 6d. per cwt.; good ordinary Berbice 82s 6d to 92s, pale Demerara 56s to 66s 6d. 48 baskets and 126 bales Mocha by public sale: good yellow 66s to 77s 6d, two lots 79s to 83s 6d; 29 bags E. I. ordinary Sumatra, damaged 40s to 43s, on lot 23s.

RICE—Dull; a public sale of 1500 bags Java; good hold sold first class damaged 9s, bad do. 2s to 3s 6d per cwt. Also a parcel of 300 brls. ordinary Carolina 14s 6d per cwt. in bond.

SPICES—Principal feature is Company's Sale. By public sale 820 small and 257 large bags Pepper offered; good half heavy Malabar brought 3⅝d to 4d per lb., unsifted ditto and Sumatra 3⅜d to 3⅛d per lb.; also 110 bags white 6⅜d to 7⅜d per lb. In Pimento no sales, prices unaltered, 20 chests Cloves by auction, good 1s 3d bought in. 7 casks Nutmegs 5s to 7s 1d per lb.

TEA.—Demand for all descriptions pretty good, at last week's quotations; Bohea large chests, dutv paid, 3s 6d to 3s 6½d; Congou pkgs. 3s 7¼ to 3s 7½ per lb.

INDIGO—Demand trifling, an advance of 3d per lb. demanded.

SALPETRE—No alteration. A parcel Nitrate of Soda sold 26s 6d per cwt., buyers to pay duties. 2180 bags by public sale, refraction 10 to 28¾s per cwt. 27s 6d to 29s, inferior 23s to 24s 6d, part only sold.

SILK—Transactions in Raw Italian market limited, but prices fully supported.

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